

Plants and Cut Flowers

Orders Taken For Cut Flowers

- Carnations, per doz 85c.
- Roses, per doz \$2.10
- Tulips, per doz 85c.
- Sweet Peas, bunch, 30c.

Potted Plants On Display

Flowers

NOW is the time to plant Pansy Plants, Daisies, Shasta Daisies, Golden Glow, Paeonies, Phlox, Bleeding Hearts and Forget-me-nots. Leave your orders here for your Aster Plants, Chrysanthemum Plants and small Geraniums to set out.

PRICES REASONABLE

The Ontario Floral Co.

Headquarters at Argus Office Phone 49-J Ontario, Oregon

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Duck farming is becoming more profitable year by year. People are learning that ducks are the hardiest of domestic fowls and are the easiest to feed. Matured ducks of the larger breeds are worth \$1 to \$1.25 each dressed. The feathers add a few cents to this.

Ducklings grow fast and reach a nice roasting size at two months, it being quite common to get a four pound fowl at this age. They are a great delicacy then, and as they bring a higher rate per pound than when matured it is considered most profitable to market them at a weight of three to four pounds. Their feed up to this time should consist mainly of bran or shorts wet to a thin mash with skim milk, adding a little cornmeal. Stale bread or crackers soaked with skim milk will also do nicely. They need a clover patch to run in. Garden stuff is excellent. A little cracked corn is needed in the last two weeks. In raising ducks to an age of six or eight months considerable grain is required in addition to the mash and green stuff.

From time of hatching to five days old provide the following mixture: Cracker or bread crumbs and cornmeal, equal parts by measure; hard boiled eggs, 15 per cent of the total bulk of crackers and meal; sand, 5 per cent of the total of crackers and meal. Mix with water or milk and feed four times a day.

From five to twenty days old the following mixture: Wheat bran or shorts, two parts by measure; cornmeal, one part; rolled oats, 50 per cent of this bulk; beef scraps, 5 per cent;

"The Seats of The Mighty"



At Dreamland, Saturday, April 17th

WHITE FLAG IS DISREGARDED

Washington.—Details of the attack on the German cruiser Dresden in Chilean waters by a British squadron were officially received by the United States government with information of the character of the representations recently made by Chili to the British government over the incident.

It was revealed for the first time here that the Dresden was about to be interned by the Chilean government for overstaying the limit of 24 hours granted to her when the British auxiliary Orama and cruisers Glasgow and Kent opened fire.

The report adds that the white flag was run up on the Dresden and word was sent to the British commander that the attack was being made in territorial waters. As that failed to stop the attack, the German captain blew up his own ship. When the German captain and crew reached Valparaiso they were interned.

BRITAIN ANSWERS GERMAN PROTEST

London.—The German protest and threat of reprisals on account of the treatment by Great Britain of the prisoners taken on board German submarines was made public here. This protest was transmitted by Germany to Great Britain through the United States.

The reply of Great Britain also was made public.

The German government asked whether Great Britain intended to accord less favorable treatment to captured German submarine crews than to other war prisoners. Germany said that if Great Britain adopted such a course British army officers held prisoner in Germany would receive correspondingly harsh treatment.

The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in his reply, said that the prisoners from German submarines had been segregated, but were being treated humanely.

BULGARIANS MAKE ATTACK ON SERBS

Rome.—Bands of Bulgarians have made an attack on the Serbian frontier, according to dispatches received here.

A Serbian blockhouse at Volandovo was attacked, the dispatches declare. The Bulgarians captured two cannon and occupied positions in the hills on the left bank of the Verdar river. Telegraphic communication with Salonika has been interrupted since the reports were received.

The report of the attack made by the Bulgarians caused grave concern in diplomatic circles. It is generally believed that Italy's entrance into the war is certain in case of an attack being made upon Serbia by Bulgaria. The belief was expressed that Bulgaria would hasten to disavow responsibility for the action of isolated bands upon the border.

Junior Civic League Plan.

Albany.—To foster civic pride and interest in public affairs among the children of the city, a junior civic league may be formed here. The organization will be handled probably through the public schools. The suggestion has been made by the civic improvement committee of the Albany commercial club and is meeting with favor.

CAPTAIN THIERICHENS



Photo by American Press Association.

Captain Thierichens, of the German sea raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which put into Newport News for repairs.

Terre Haute Mayor GUILTY.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mayor Don M. Roberts of Terre Haute and 26 other defendants who were tried here on a charge of election frauds in Vigo county were found guilty by a jury.

Poultry Wanted!

I will be in Ontario Tuesday, February 9th, and will buy your Poultry at market price. I will also be in Ontario Tuesday of each week, through spring and summer. Will make headquarters at American Express. J. L. PIGG, BOISE, IDA.

J. H. FARLEY

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AUSTRIA DECLARED MAKING LAST STAND

London.—That the Russian advance into the Carpathians is gaining ground is asserted by Petrograd, while Vienna says the enemy has been held in check after sanguinary fighting.

The defense of the Carpathians is the last effort Austria-Hungary can muster, says the Times correspondent with the Russian forces, telegraphing from Lvoff, "and if her troops fall there nothing can prevent the Russian invasion of Hungary."

A description of conditions under which desperate fighting is carried on in the Carpathians, says a Berlin dispatch, is contained in a dispatch to the National Zeitung from its special correspondent, who says that not only is the terrain tremendously difficult, but that it is so broken up by mountains and forests that the conflict resembles guerrilla warfare on a colossal scale.

Unable to see parts of the territory involved, combatants often find it necessary to abandon a position gained at heavy loss because its view is cut off from other sections of the battle line. Although the Russians are constantly bringing up fresh troops and making terrible sacrifices, the correspondent says, their onslaught has been checked at Dukla, where the Austrian line runs southward to the crest of the Carpathians.

The Russians have been devoting their attention for several days to an effort to force back the Austro-Hungarians in the Middle Pass, between Lupkow and Uzsok passes. The Teutonic allies there, the National Zeitung says, have long been contending against greatly superior numbers, but nevertheless "accomplishing wonders of endurance and bravery."

A LITTLE CHANGE IN THE WAR SITUATION

So far as actual fighting is concerned, the official reports contain little news from the western theatre of war. The big effort in the west, which has been so long awaited, seems to be still far off, and the operations are confined to an occasional attack and counter-attack, while the armies on both sides are kept busy watching the opposing force and dropping bombs where they might be expected to do the most damage.

The Russians now are reported to be on the offensive along the whole of their front, from the Baltic sea to the Roumanian border and in the Caucasus.

The Germans are pouring reinforcements into Hungary to support the Austrian armies, which are being hard pressed by the Russians in the passes of the Carpathian mountains.

The battle in the Carpathians continues by night and day. The Russians are making desperate efforts to force Uzsok and Lupkow passes, and on the success of these operations their army which is on the Hungarian side of Dukla, is waiting before continuing its advance.

As the days pass, the operations in the Dardanelles appear likely to be more and more protracted; even the London papers are inclined to admit that the Turkish positions perhaps have not yet been seriously damaged.

German submarines continue their activities, and a number of ships have been reported sunk during the past week.

Right of Embargo is Not Admitted.

Washington.—The United States government made public its note to Great Britain announcing that it could

HEALTH LAWS ARE INSUFFICIENT

Eugene.—"After examining a large number of health ordinances of Oregon cities, I have been impressed with the insufficiency of these to deal with health conditions. Most of them deal in an incomplete manner with communicable diseases and nuisances, but none of them covers the whole field of activities of a modern health department. For this reason it seems that the first and most urgent need of Oregon cities is a complete sanitary code." This statement was made by Don C. Sowers, professor of municipalities at the University of Oregon.

A sanitary code which is suitable for towns and cities outside of Portland has been prepared by the municipal research bureau of the state university. A great number of recent ordinances from American towns were used as references, and the provisions of the Oregon health laws and regulations of the state board of health were incorporated wherever found applicable.

This code may be had free on application to the extension division of the university.

not "admit" either the right of the allies or their assertions for justification in placing an embargo on all commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries.

The note reviews at length the legal phases of a blockade of belligerent territory and virtual blockade of neutral coasts.

Kitchener Bans Liquor From Home.

London.—War Secretary Kitchener is among the first of the prominent men in England to respond to the suggestion of abstention from the use of alcohol contained in the letter sent by King George to Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George. The war secretary issued instructions that no alcoholic beverages be served in his household for the duration of the war.

Plot to Aid British Warships Charged.

New York.—Dudley Field Malone, collector of port, charged that British cruisers patrolling the waters along the coast of the United States had been violating the neutrality law by coaling and taking on supplies from vessels putting out from the port of New York.

Grants Pass Line to Ocean Assured.

Portland.—Completion of the California & Oregon Coast railroad from Grants Pass to Crescent City, Cal., at a cost approximating \$5,000,000, was assured when Twohy Bros., railroad contractors of Portland, arranged with the city officials of Grants Pass to finance the project and perform the work.

Receivership Asked for Shipping Trust

New York.—A petition for a receiver for the International Mercantile Marine company was filed here by the New York Trust company. It is alleged that the concern, known as the "shipping trust" had defaulted on \$2,300,000 interest on its bonds. The International Mercantile was formed by the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

Deadlock on Western Battle Front

London.—Reports from Paris and Berlin indicate that the deadlock in France and Flanders continues with virtually no change.



AYLESBURY DUCK

sand, 5 per cent; green food, 10 per cent. Mix with water to a dry, crumbly state and feed four times a day.

From twenty to forty-two days old the following mixture: Wheat bran or shorts, two parts by measure; cornmeal, one part; beef scraps, 5 per cent of this bulk; sand, 5 per cent; green food, 10 per cent. Mix with water to a dry, crumbly state and feed four times a day.

From forty-two to seventy days old the following mixture: Cornmeal, two parts by measure; wheat bran or shorts, one part; beef scraps, 10 per cent of this bulk; coarse sand or grit, 5 per cent; green food, 10 per cent. Mix with water to a dry, crumbly state and feed four times a day.

Of all ducks for farm and practical purposes none stands higher in popular esteem than the White Peking. It is valuable for raising on a large scale and is the most easily raised of all. It is a very timid bird and must be handled quite carefully. It was imported from China in the early seventies and has steadily grown in popularity since its introduction into this country.

The White Aylesbury ducks are second to the popular Peking for market purposes and are bred in large numbers in Europe. In this country they are not so extensively bred as the Peking; neither have they been found so good as the latter.

The Colored Rouen duck is called deservedly popular throughout this country and is considered one of the most profitable varieties to keep. By some raisers the Cayuga is considered to be as good as the Peking for early markets, and the claim is made that it can be grown as cheaply. The Indian Runner is best for egg production, but is not equal to the others for meat.

Ducks should have a snug shelter for nights. A swimming pond or creek is not needed, but they need a trough for splashing and washing. They consume a lot of clean water.

Ducks usually lay their eggs early in the morning, and they often prefer to drop those eggs in any mud puddle about the barn lot, or as they swim in the creek. But if a house is provided they will lay in their nests if kept up until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Nests can be made for the syers along one of the walls by nailing little boards about fifteen inches apart to this wall. These form a sort of stall, into which you place straw. Nail a low cleat along the nest fronts, close to the floor. This prevents the eggs rolling out and does not hinder the duck stepping into her laying stall.

Keep the Bull in Bounds. The bullpen is a necessity on every farm. It is unwise and injudicious to allow the bull to run at liberty with the cattle.

ON GUARD!

We hear a great deal these days about armaments. And not withstanding our aversion to war, we recognize the principles of self-preservation, and appreciate the efforts made to safe-guard commercial interests and the general welfare.

The success of military operations depends largely upon the vigilance and efficiency of the sentinels. These men are picked and rigorously and regularly inspected. The weak picket is a danger instead of a safeguard.

In like manner our failure or success depends in a great measure upon our teeth—the thirty-two sentinels picketed in our oral cavity. If we allow our food to slip by our teeth without halting it for proper mastication, we soon shall have inside intimation of the same by General Debility.

It is necessary therefore to keep our teeth in good shape, to have them attended to periodically, so as to prevent decay, tartar and acid mouth.

Dr. W. G. Howe is eminently qualified to do this work. He is competent, careful, conscientious; his equipment is up-to-date and hygienic, the materials he uses of the finest quality, and the charges most reasonable.

HOWE KNOWS HOW! TRY HIM.

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